
FLORIDA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
Tallahassee, Florida

MONTHLY STATISTICAL BULLETIN

Of The
Unemployment Compensation Division
And The
Employment Service Division

A Factual Presentation of
Unemployment Compensation
and Employment Service
Activities and the Results
of Investigations and
Research Studies in Florida

Prepared and Published Monthly by the Department of Research and Statistics

April, 1940

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MARCH OPERATIONS AT A GLANCEUnemployment Compensation

			Percentage Change (March over Feb.)
Benefit Payments:	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	
Number	37,977	43,115	+ 13.5
Amount	\$340,742.38	\$381,665.73	+ 10.7
Claims Received: *			
Initial	8,145	7,035	- 13.6
Continued	36,873	40,283	+ 9.2
Waiting Period	11,601	11,436	- 1.4
Total	<u>56,619</u>	<u>58,754</u>	+ 5.7
Agent State Claims Received:			
Initial	1,920	1,382	- 28.0
Continued	16,020	13,126	- 18.1
Total	<u>17,940</u>	<u>14,508</u>	- 19.1
Liabile State Claims Received:			
Initial	550	615	+ 11.8
Continued	4,479	4,524	+ 1.0
Total	<u>5,029</u>	<u>5,139</u>	+ 2.2
Initial Determinations:			
Eligible	5,908	5,223	- 11.6
Ineligible	2,429	2,408	- 0.9
Total	<u>8,337</u>	<u>7,631</u>	- 8.5

E m p l o y m e n t S e r v i c e

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	
Field Visits	911	911	0.0
New Applications	10,575	8,422	- 20.4
Active File (3-31-40)	64,734	49,001	- 24.3
Employer Orders	2,579	2,400	- 6.9
Placements	2,819	2,799	- 0.7
Claimant Placements	328	377	+ 8.5
Veteran Placements	78	65	- 16.7

* Does not include Multi-State claims.

REVIEW OF MARCH OPERATIONS

Benefit Payments Up 10 Per Cent

St. Petersburg Jumps 80 Per Cent.

Florida's unemployed workers received approximately \$41,000.00 more from the Unemployment Compensation Fund during March than in February. This represented a rise of 10.7% over the \$340,742.38 paid out during February.

Payments in the St. Petersburg area rose from \$7,146.58 in February to \$13,990.35 -- an increase of 80.42%. Practically static was the level maintained by the Jacksonville area which showed a change of only 0.09% (\$55,619.05 in February to \$55,570.02 in March).

New Applications and Active File Down More Than 20 Per Cent

The number of persons making their first applications for work through the Florida State Employment Service facilities fell 20.4% (from 10,575 to 8,422). The active file, which is directly affected by new applications, fell 24.3% (from 64,734 to 49,001). However, much of this decrease was due to the removal from the active file of out of date applications, in preparation for the March 30 inventory.

Initial Claims Fall 13 Per Cent as Continued Claims Rise 9 Per Cent

First claims for unemployment compensation fell from 8,145 to 7,035, a drop of 13.6% while continued claims increased 9.2% (from 36,873 to 40,283).

Agent State Claims Decline 19 Per Cent

Florida handled 19.1% fewer claims for persons who have worked in insured employment in other states and are now residing in this state. The number handled during February was 17,940; during March, 14,508.

Liabile State Claims 2.2 Per Cent Up

Claims filed against Florida by persons now residing in other states rose 2.2% (from 5,029 to 5,139). This small rise did not greatly affect the favorable balance which is apparent when one compares the agent state claims to the liable state claims.

Field Visits Remain Exactly the Same

The number of calls made by representatives of the Florida State Employment Service on prospective employers numbered 911 to exactly equal the number made in February.

Private Placements Change Less Than One Per Cent

The number of job seekers placed in employment in private industry by the Florida State Employment Service declined 0.7% (from 2,819 to 2,799).

ANALYSIS OF BENEFIT CHECKS ISSUED DURING MONTH OF MARCH
BY TYPE OF PAYMENT

TYPE OF PAYMENT	NO. OF PAYMENTS	AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS	PER CENT OF TOTAL AMOUNT	AVERAGE PAYMENT
Total*	34,547	\$333,049.36	87.26	\$9.64
Partial**	6,159	37,780.59	9.90	6.13
Irregular***	2,409	10,835.78	2.84	4.50
ALL PAYMENTS	43,115	\$381,665.73	100.00	\$8.85

* Payments of full weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.

** Part-total payments are included in this classification.

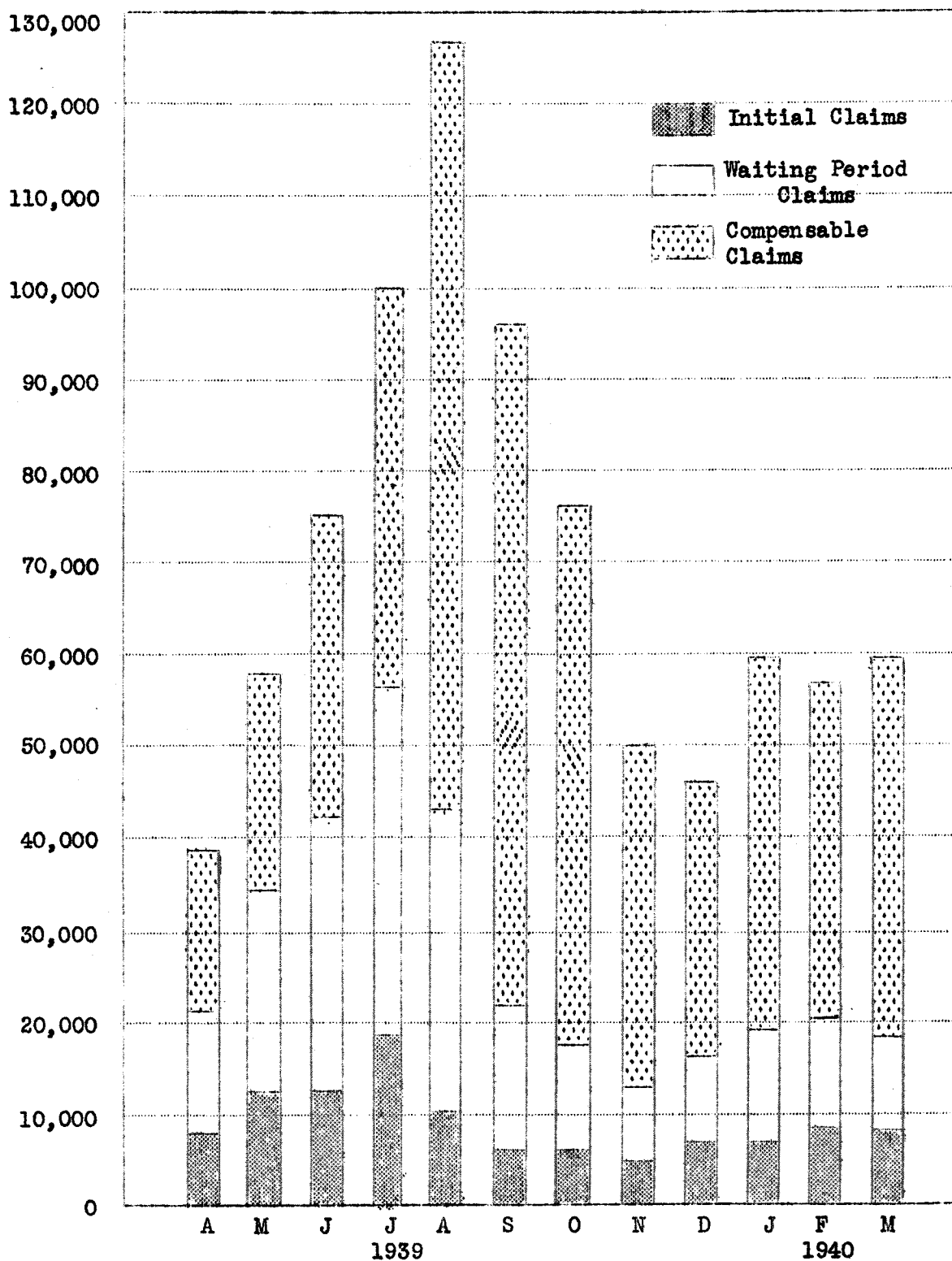
*** Irregular payments are of three types: (1) Final payments in which the pay amount is less than the weekly benefit amount; (2) Payments which represent benefits for more than one week; (3) Supplementary or adjustment payments made to correct previous payments.

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS MADE DURING MONTH OF MARCH
LOCAL OFFICE DISTRIBUTION

LOCAL OFFICE	BENEFIT PAYMENTS		PER CENT OF TOTAL AMOUNT	AVERAGE CHECK
	NUMBER	AMOUNT		
Arcadia	432	\$ 3,420.00	.90	\$ 7.92
Daytona Beach	375	3,426.00	.90	9.14
Fort Lauderdale	460	4,513.37	1.18	9.81
Fort Myers	439	3,533.50	.93	8.05
Fort Pierce	534	4,885.57	1.28	9.15
Gainesville	869	6,394.01	1.68	7.36
Jacksonville	6,253	55,570.02	14.56	8.89
Key West	123	960.00	.25	7.80
Lake City	296	2,234.00	.59	7.55
Lakeland	2,567	20,822.07	5.45	8.11
Leesburg	726	5,791.55	1.52	7.98
Marianna	1,192	7,744.18	2.03	6.50
Miami	5,023	58,384.40	15.30	11.62
Ocala	950	7,288.54	1.91	7.67
Orlando	2,976	25,017.11	6.53	8.41
Panama City	932	7,676.62	2.01	8.24
Pensacola	1,094	8,804.01	2.31	8.05
St. Augustine	486	4,234.97	1.11	8.71
St. Petersburg	1,409	13,990.35	3.67	9.93
Sarasota	646	6,725.00	1.76	10.41
Tallahassee	1,921	12,859.55	3.37	6.69
Tampa	7,990	64,115.58	16.80	8.02
West Palm Beach	1,173	10,309.39	2.70	8.79
Winter Haven	1,294	11,495.65	3.01	8.88
Multi-State	2,955	31,470.29	8.25	10.65
TOTALS	43,115	\$381,665.73	100.00	\$ 8.85

MONTH-TO-MONTH TREND IN FLORIDA
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS RECEIVED

APRIL, 1939 -- MARCH, 1940



MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS

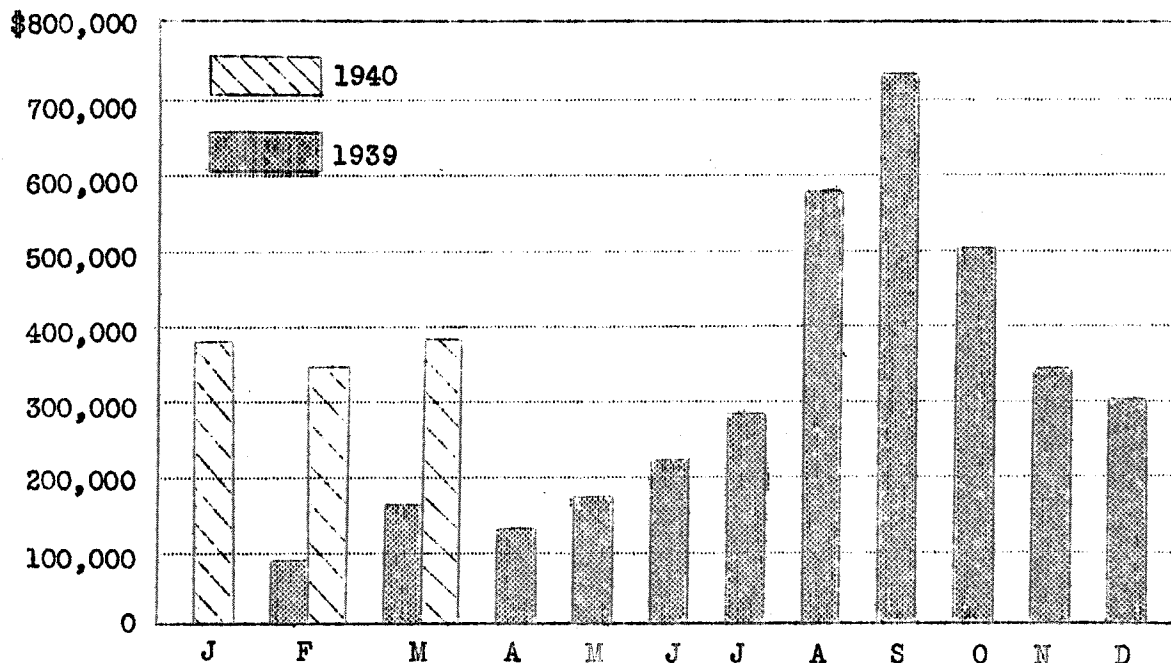
FEBRUARY, 1939 - MARCH, 1940

MONTH	BENEFITS PAID	
	1939	1940
January	*	\$375,872.83
February	\$85,539.45	340,742.38
March	161,820.87	381,665.73
April	134,740.77	
May	167,036.25	
June	226,069.98	
July	281,448.99	
August	574,663.17	
September	732,542.54	
October	498,749.37	
November	338,279.57	
December	303,221.49	
	<u>\$3,504,112.45</u>	<u>\$1,098,280.94</u>

* Florida did not make benefit payments prior to February, 1939.

MONTH-TO-MONTH TREND IN
FLORIDA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFIT PAYMENTS

FEBRUARY, 1939 - MARCH, 1940

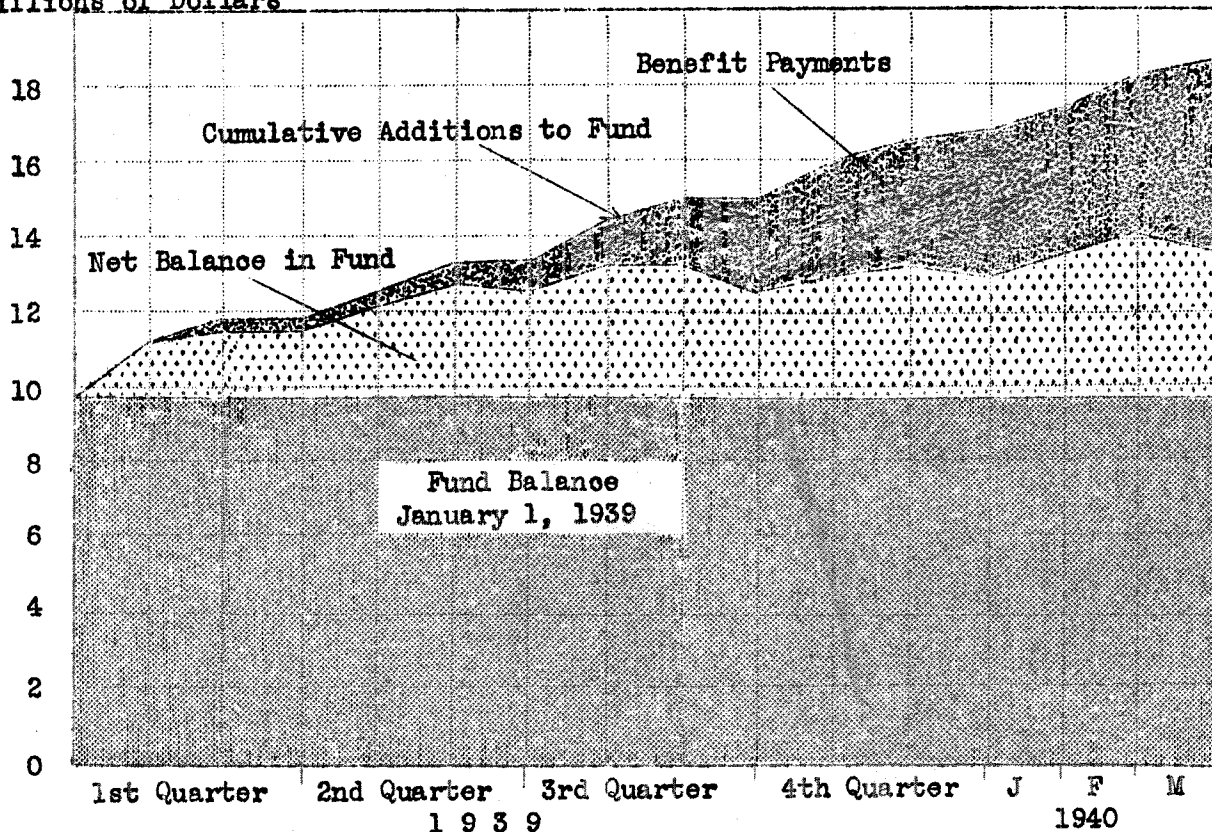


CONDITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND
ADDITIONS & BENEFIT PAYMENTS

PERIOD	NET ADDITIONS TO FUND	BENEFITS PAID	BALANCE ALL FUNDS
1937 & 1938	\$9,814,649.01	-	\$9,814,649.01
1939:			
January	1,455,071.07	-	11,269,720.08
February	388,301.19	\$85,539.45	11,572,481.82
March	35,059.37	161,820.87	11,445,720.32
April	759,368.02	134,740.77	12,070,347.57
May	910,796.86	167,036.25	12,814,108.18
June	34,905.79	226,069.98	12,622,943.99
July	974,498.09	281,448.99	13,315,993.09
August	612,498.16	574,663.17	13,353,828.08
September	39,178.04	732,542.54	12,660,463.58
October	909,295.10	498,749.37	13,071,009.31
November	582,181.13	338,279.57	13,314,910.87
December	59,986.93	303,221.49	13,071,676.31
1940:			
January	907,415.28	375,872.83	13,603,218.76
February	902,049.72	340,742.38	14,164,526.10
March	61,162.14	381,665.73	13,844,022.51

CHANGES IN STATUS OF THE FLORIDA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND
DURING 1939 - 1940
(BENEFITS FIRST PAYABLE FEBRUARY 1, 1939)

Millions of Dollars



ONE WORKER -- THREE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

This case, taken from the files of the Appeals Tribunal, is presented in addition to the case shown on page 8 because it illustrates a difficulty which might very easily arise as a result of a claimant having more than one Social Security account number.

The claimant, after being separated from his employment, had filed a claim for Unemployment Compensation. Since it appeared that his earnings were not sufficient to warrant his eligibility for such compensation, the claims deputy declared him ineligible because of insufficient wage credits. Claimant insisted that his earnings were sufficient and his claim was presented to the Appeals Tribunal for consideration.

"CONTENTIONS OF THE PARTIES: The appellant claimant contended that he had more earnings with this employer than were shown on his wage transcript. The employer contended that he had reported all of claimant's earnings.

"FINDINGS OF FACT: From the evidence, the Examiner finds: That claimant during the course of his employment had lost his Social Security account number and that he obtained a new number different from the one previously held by him; that the following wages were reported by the employer for this claimant for the Social Security account numbers shown:

4th quarter of 1938 - -	\$195.00	S. S. #123-45-6789 (correct)
1st quarter of 1939 - -	\$221.00	S. S. #987-65-4321
2nd quarter of 1939 - -	\$195.00	S. S. #456-78-9123

that Social Security account number 123-45-6789 is the correct account number for this claimant; that the wages as listed above should be credited to this claimant, to his correct Social Security account number.

"REASONS FOR DECISION: Section 5-E of the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law provides that an individual, in order to be eligible for the receipt of benefits, must have earned certain specified minimum wages in covered employment. In this case, the deputy's determination of ineligibility was correct on the basis of the wages shown on claimant's transcript, but when wages as listed herein are added to the credit of this claimant, he will be able to comply with said Section 5-E of the Law.

"DECISION: The decision of the deputy denying benefits is hereby reversed and it is held that wages as listed herein should be credited to the correct Social Security account number of this claimant and benefits paid thereon, provided he is otherwise eligible."

FLORIDA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION

APPEAL TRIBUNAL DECISION

AN UNEMPLOYED WORKER FILES A CLAIM FOR BENEFITS -- EMPLOYER PROTESTS

(This is the second of a series of actual cases handled by the Appeals Tribunal of the Unemployment Compensation Division; Florida Industrial Commission. The following case is presented with the purpose of familiarizing the public with the dispositions made of appeals brought before the Tribunal.)

After due notice to the parties, hearing was held in the County Courthouse at Smith Hollow, Florida, on October 13, 1939. The claimant appeared with one witness. The employer was represented by its auditor.

CLAIMS DEPUTY'S DETERMINATION:

Claimant was determined ineligible, the deputy holding that he was a farmer and therefore engaged in self-employment.

CONTENTIONS OF THE PARTIES:

The claimant contended that although he is actually living on a farm, he has no work to do on this farm and is available for any suitable employment. The employer contended that since claimant voluntarily left industrial work to take up farming, he should now be held to be engaged in self-employment.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The claim was filed in August, 1939. After action on request for reconsideration, redetermination was issued in September, 1939, from which the claimant appealed in due course. From the evidence presented, the Appeals Examiner finds the following:

The claimant was employed by this employer for a number of years prior to January, 1939, and was paid at an hourly wage rate. This employer is a large lumber company owning extensive timber holdings and operating a large sawmill. Claimant's earnings were in covered work and were reported to the Commission until the time he left this employment. During 1938 claimant earned an average of a little more than \$200.00 per quarter from this employer.

Claimant has a large family. In January, 1939, claimant decided to move his family onto a farm, having made arrangements with the owner thereof to operate same as a tenant on a share-crop basis. Thereupon he left this employer to engage in farming. He has planted, cultivated, and harvested his crops this year. Due to circumstances over which claimant had no control he has realized very little cash from this farming venture. He has disposed of all of the crops which

will bring any cash for this year and his testimony indicates that his part of the proceeds thereof amounted to less than \$100.00. He stated that there is no further work requiring him to remain on the farm and that he is seeking employment and is available for any suitable work. His landlord testified that so far as he is concerned, claimant is no longer required to remain on this farm; that there is no work thereon for claimant to do.

Claimant does not own farming equipment; he has no stock to care for other than milk cows, which he had before commencing his farming venture, and several hogs. There appear to be no duties requiring the presence of the claimant on this farm any further. The testimony indicates, however, that although he filed his claim on the 21st of August, he had not completed the harvesting of some of the crops on his farm on that date; and the Examiner is of the opinion, on the basis of the testimony submitted, that claimant had not actually completed his farm work until the end of September, 1939.

REASONS FOR DECISION:

The issue raised by this appeal is dependent upon the question of fact as to whether or not the claimant is engaged in self-employment. Section 3-L-1 of the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law reads in part as follows:

"An individual shall be deemed 'totally unemployed' in any week in which he performs no services and with respect to which no wages are payable to him..."

While it is true that the income derived by a person, engaged in farming, from the sale of crops produced on a farm is not usually referred to as wages, such person should be considered, while engaged in the planting, cultivating, and harvesting of such crops, as engaged in self-employment; and his income resulting from the sale of these crops should be pro rated and considered as weekly earnings for the period used by such individual in the planting, cultivating, harvesting and marketing of such crops.

This claimant does not own land or any equipment, no stock of any kind in sufficient quantities to bring him within the usually accepted meaning of the term "farmer." The only fact indicating that claimant is a farmer is this venture of his which commenced this year, under which he would be classified as "tenant farmer" or "share-cropper." The Appeals Examiner takes notice of the fact that tenant farmers in this area ordinarily complete their work on the farm in the early fall of the year and very often seek employment away from the farm where they may have just completed the harvesting of a crop.

There is no question but that claimant voluntarily left his employment with this employer to engage in this farming venture, where he honestly thought he could better provide a living for his family and himself. The testimony indicates his hopes in this line were not realized and he now appears to fall within that class

of individuals "unemployed through no fault of their own."

It would seem that we might consider more than the most recent work of an individual in arriving at a determination as to what is his customary employment. Claimant for many years prior to this venture in farm activities this year, was engaged in industrial work. Due to his apparent failure in farming he is now seeking to gain employment in industrial or public work again. Since he is performing no services for which he is receiving any remuneration, and he owns no land and has no business of his own, his farming venture is apparently completed, and it appears that he is available for work.

While it is true that the claimant removed himself from the labor market when he quit his job and began his farming activities, it does not necessarily follow that he has permanently removed himself from the labor market. It is quite customary for individuals to temporarily remove themselves from the public labor market, such as students who return to school, and women who stop work to get married and keep house and later return to work for various reasons. Claimant was removed from the labor market while he was actually engaged in farm activities, but since he is no longer so engaged it cannot properly be contended that he is still removed from the labor market.

DECISION:

The decision of the deputy denying benefits on the grounds that claimant is a farmer is hereby reversed, and it is held that the claimant is not engaged in self-employment and is available for work subsequent to October 1, 1939; and benefits are ordered paid, provided he is otherwise eligible.

FLORIDA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION

APPEAL TRIBUNAL

MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF THE FLORIDA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DURING MARCH
BY LOCAL OFFICE

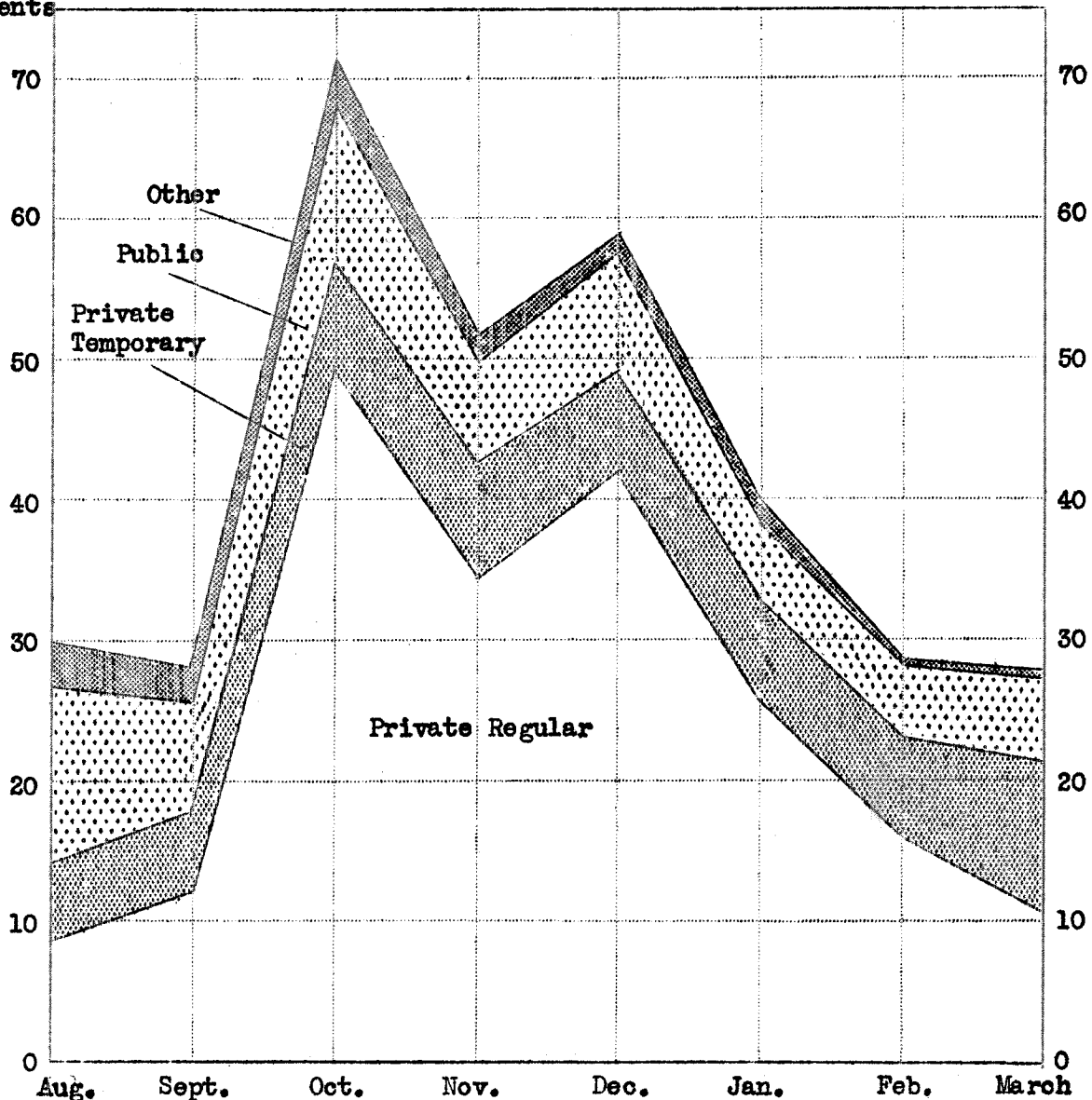
LOCAL OFFICE	NEW APPLICATIONS	FIELD VISITS	PLACEMENTS		ACTIVE FILE MARCH 31
			STANDARD	REQUIRED	
Arcadia	56	98	7	-	908
Daytona Beach	379	3	50	88	978
Fort Lauderdale	264	15	59	32	959
Fort Myers	57	42	17	-	539
Fort Pierce	87	49	2	-	441
Gainesville	286	25	146	-	1,462
Jacksonville	1,503	82	195	66	8,457
Key West	69	19	116	-	1,549
Lake City	53	52	12	-	1,176
Lakeland	502	110	78	17	1,678
Leesburg	219	33	1	32	1,089
Marianna	266	18	45	49	1,461
Miami	1,767	8	487	-	6,279
Ocala	123	2	-	23	776
Orlando	171	1	52	103	1,832
Panama City	120	22	47	-	976
Pensacola	236	31	100	12	3,290
St. Augustine	128	30	25	-	933
St. Petersburg	437	10	140	3	3,469
Bradenton	156	87	43	-	817
Tallahassee	186	58	59	23	1,593
Tampa	918	83	454	-	6,403
West Palm Beach	263	9	158	9	1,167
Winter Haven	176	24	49	-	769
TOTALS	8,422	911	2,342	457	49,001

P L A C E M E N T S

	TOTAL	P R I V A T E			PUBLIC	OTHER	CLAIMANT
		TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.			
August	2,944	1,441	932	509	1,278	225	701
September	2,718	1,770	1,240	530	799	149	846
October	7,127	5,793	5,029	764	1,216	118	2,917
November	5,000	4,084	3,424	660	865	51	1,386
December	5,923	4,996	4,261	735	889	38	760
January	3,975	3,334	2,588	746	566	75	372
February	2,819	2,333	1,608	725	584	2	329
March	2,799	2,126	1,302	824	673	15	377

MONTHLY TREND OF ALL PLACEMENTS
AUGUST 1939 -- MARCH, 1940

Hundreds of
Placements



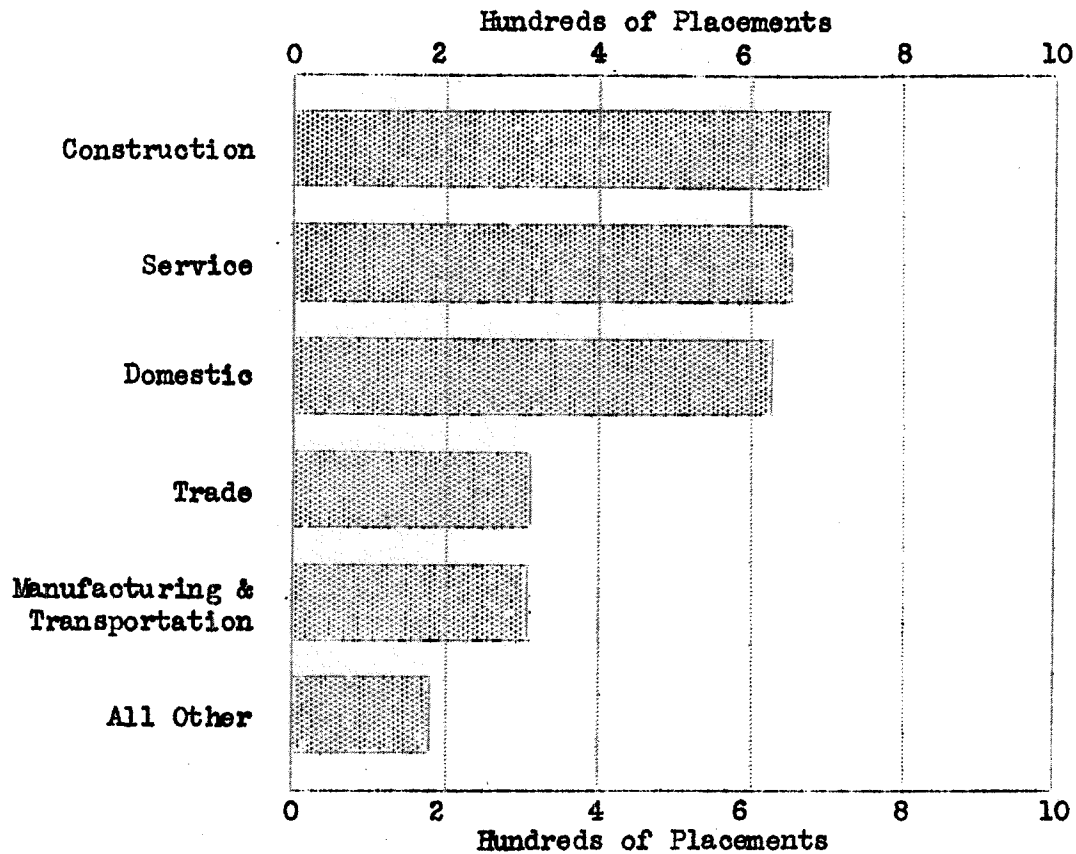
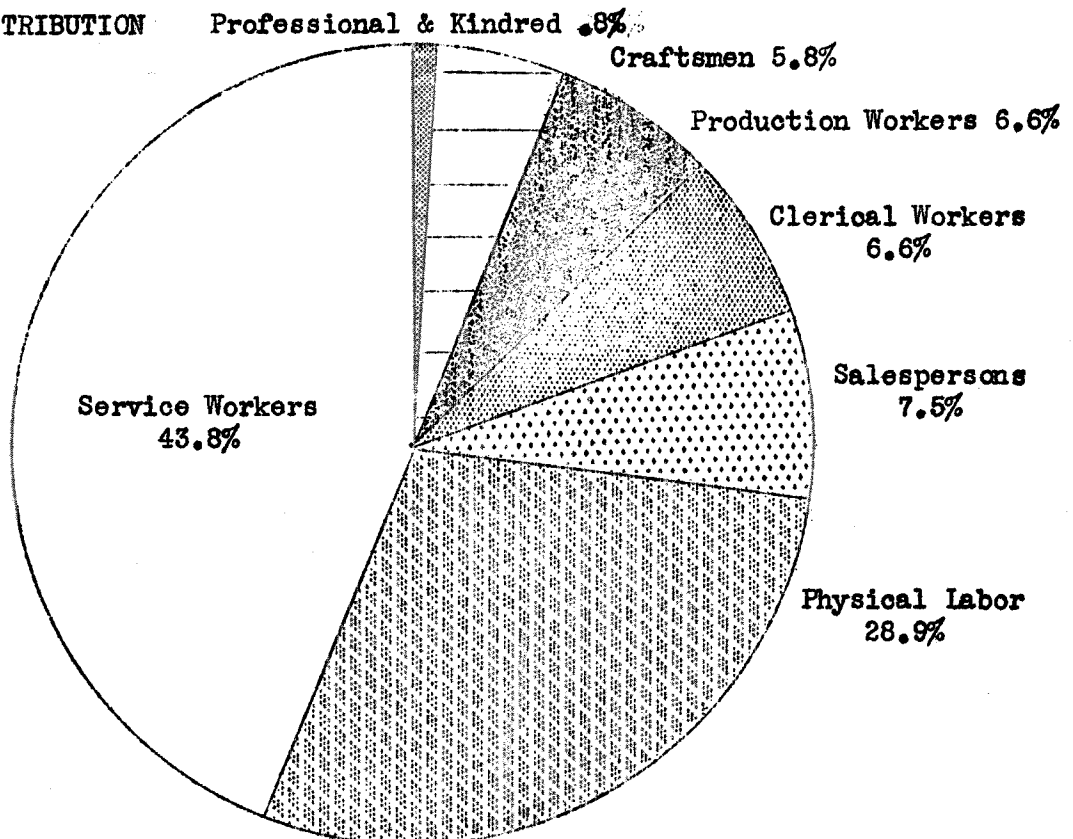
**INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PLACEMENTS
BY SEX, DURATION, CLAIMANT AND VETERAN STATUS
MARCH, 1940**

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	ALL PLACEMENTS	M E N			W O M E N			CLAIMANT	VETERANS
		TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.	TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.		
TOTALS	2,799	1,734	1,229	505	1,065	637	428	377	65
AGRICULTURE	12	12	9	3	-	-	-	2	-
MINING	4	3	-	3	1	1	-	-	-
CONSTRUCTION	704	703	579	124	1	1	-	76	16
MANUFACTURING	188	127	100	27	61	26	35	41	6
TRANSPORTATION, COM- MUNICATION & UTILITIES	132	119	57	62	13	7	6	26	3
WHOLESALE TRADE	67	47	27	20	20	16	4	10	4
RETAIL TRADE	243	124	84	40	119	62	57	49	3
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCE	40	19	6	13	21	7	14	8	4
SERVICE	656	384	319	65	272	194	78	118	17
PROFESSIONS	67	30	10	20	37	13	24	10	-
MISCELLANEOUS	20	7	-	7	13	1	12	8	-
DOMESTIC	630	126	24	102	504	307	197	25	5
GOVERNMENT	31	29	10	19	2	1	1	2	4
RELIEF	5	4	4	-	1	1	-	2	3

**OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PLACEMENTS
BY SEX, DURATION, CLAIMANT AND VETERAN STATUS
MARCH, 1940**

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTALS	M E N			W O M E N			CLAIMANT	VETERANS
		TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.	TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.		
TOTALS	2,799	1,734	1,229	505	1,065	637	428	377	65
PROFESSIONAL & KINDRED	22	19	12	7	3	1	2	5	4
PROFESSIONAL	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
SEMI-PROFESSIONAL	4	3	2	3	1	-	-	1	-
TECHNICIANS	6	6	2	4	-	-	-	1	2
ADMINISTRATIVE	10	9	9	-	1	-	1	2	2
SALESPERSONS	209	101	68	33	108	31	77	45	26
INSIDE	109	41	24	17	68	27	41	21	22
OUTSIDE	53	26	14	12	27	13	26	12	3
RELATED	47	34	30	4	13	3	10	12	1
CLERICAL	186	72	33	39	114	60	54	24	6
MACHINE	18	1	-	1	17	2	15	4	-
NON-MACHINE	168	71	33	38	97	58	39	20	16
SERVICE WORKERS	1,225	447	296	151	778	490	288	123	18
PERSONAL (DOMESTIC)	542	52	18	34	490	300	190	21	1
PERSONAL (INSTIT.)	583	300	251	49	283	137	96	92	16
MAINTENANCE	100	95	27	68	5	3	2	10	1
CRAFTSMEN	163	160	79	81	3	3	-	24	12
PRODUCTION WORKERS	1,884	149	123	26	35	28	7	35	3
MACHINE	73	61	53	8	12	11	1	13	1
MANUAL	111	88	60	18	23	17	6	22	2
PHYSICAL LABOR	810	786	618	68	24	21	-	121	16
HEAVY	684	678	542	36	6	6	-	89	4
LIGHT	126	108	76	32	18	18	-	32	2

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION - MARCH, 1940

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
BY OCCUPATION

PRELIMINARY SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES, BY REGIONS & STATES, FEBRUARY, 1940
AS REPORTED TO RESEARCH & STATISTICS DIVISION, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

REGION AND STATE	B E N E F I T P A Y M E N T S				P R I V A T E P L A C E M E N T S		N E W R E G I S T R A T I O N S	
	NUMBER	% CHANGE FROM JAN.	AMOUNT	% CHANGE FROM JAN.	NUMBER	% CHANGE FROM JAN.	NUMBER	% CHANGE FROM JAN.
T O T A L	4,278,940	+ 7.5	\$44,328,275	+ 8.1	184,137	- 6.1	1,232,646	-18.7
REGION I:								
CONNECTICUT	62,000	+34.3	615,393	+38.4	3,171	- 8.5	18,275	-30.5
MAINE	30,931	-14.7	213,317	-13.1	1,157	- 1.8	8,686	-21.7
MASSACHUSETTS	199,619	+ 8.4	1,998,551	+ 9.5	2,758	-14.8	36,469	-18.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15,503	-25.0	128,792	-20.9	1,344	- 9.3	5,314	-30.3
RHODE ISLAND	53,141	-15.4	503,730	-14.7	509	-19.6	5,905	-45.2
VERMONT	12,913	+48.7	118,880	+50.3	587	+ 3.5	2,637	-31.5
REGION II:								
NEW YORK	584,974	- 7.1	6,883,774	- 8.2	17,701	- 2.9	148,659	-28.3
REGION III:								
DELAWARE	15,103	+73.8	123,786	+71.6	648	-18.9	3,799	-35.3
NEW JERSEY	166,773	+30.2	1,530,831	+29.5	8,629	+11.5	49,678	-27.0
PENNSYLVANIA	362,744	- 1.0	4,021,211	- 2	8,412	- 3.2	103,037	-21.6
REGION IV:								
D. C.	20,833	+20.8	183,724	+25.5	2,441	-21.5	10,214	-26.5
MARYLAND	61,801	+ 8.1	550,879	+ 4.8	2,234	-12.7	19,378	-40.3
NORTH CAROLINA	66,342	+12.9	309,462	+ 7.9	4,217	+ 1.9	28,764	- 6.3
VIRGINIA	69,308	+43.3	511,561	+39.6	2,783	-14.2	22,076	-15.3
WEST VIRGINIA	DATA NOT REPORTED		277,021	+27.1	1,918	+ 1.9	20,907	-15.8
REGION V:								
KENTUCKY	45,822	+32.3	362,810	+31.2	1,416	- 2.7	20,883	- 3.7
MICHIGAN	172,646	+16.1	1,992,823	+13.2	6,668	- 4.4	70,559	-10.3
OHIO	215,193	- 6.2	2,158,154	- 5.3	9,302	- 7.6	77,891	- 8.6
REGION VI:								
ILLINOIS	297,086	- 9.0	3,508,126	- 8.1	10,051	-13.2	57,716	-
INDIANA	99,240	+35.1	1,007,800	+38.3	5,568	- 3.2	37,886	-14.6
WISCONSIN	50,212	- 5.8	514,884	- 2.0	3,925	- 4.5	32,712	- 4.6
REGION VII:								
ALABAMA	55,213	+ 8.7	370,507	+ 6.2	2,698	- 2.9	21,910	- 7.6
FLORIDA	37,997	- 8.8	340,742	- 9.3	2,333	-30.0	15,283	- 3.6
GEORGIA	53,114	+18.3	333,725	+14.5	5,467	+10.9	23,486	+ 6.7
MISSISSIPPI	38,948	+34.0	225,486	+34.9	1,773	+20.0	14,320	-23.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	31,136	- 1.0	198,477	+ 6	1,780	+27.0	9,805	+ 3.1
TENNESSEE	65,184	- 9.1	472,616	- 7.6	3,010	- 2.3	12,522	- 8.7
REGION VIII:								
IOWA	64,657	+35.6	594,539	+36.0	3,595	-12.0	15,899	-33.9
MINNESOTA	114,987	+48.1	1,200,267	+50.4	2,912	- 4.9	22,861	-29.8
NEBRASKA	29,470	+60.9	278,965	+64.9	1,056	- 6.3	8,136	-17.6
NORTH DAKOTA	7,806	+51.8	75,126	+50.1	805	-15.0	4,564	-32.3
SOUTH DAKOTA	6,197	+34.3	47,535	+30.6	536	-21.6	4,330	-13.0
REGION IX:								
ARKANSAS	37,287	+26.0	216,478	+24.0	1,536	-22.4	12,985	+ 2.1
KANSAS	30,568	+50.1	278,980	+48.0	2,015	- 7.6	28,230	+36.6
MISSOURI	80,261	+26.1	710,065	+28.1	4,889	- 5.4	48,148	-14.5
OKLAHOMA	48,702	+24.9	447,422	+19.6	2,508	+ 2.3	23,157	-10.1
REGION X:								
LOUISIANA	66,372	+10.5	510,127	+ 7.6	3,352	- 7	19,914	-20.5
NEW MEXICO	12,216	+13.9	110,128	+ 9.8	693	-19.6	3,972	-24.3
TEXAS	126,470	+ 2.5	960,281	+ 2	22,025	- 6.0	48,248	-18.4
REGION XI:								
ARIZONA	11,991	+ 2.3	128,017	- 1.4	1,870	-33.2	7,385	-22.1
COLORADO	42,381	+29.3	430,669	+30.0	1,814	-11.6	14,604	-22.0
IDAHO	27,454	+59.7	318,487	+62.3	1,095	+23.6	5,231	-27.6
MONTANA	46,371	+55.5	514,033	+54.5	514	+13.5	4,580	-28.2
UTAH	18,433	+10.9	198,142	+11.5	390	-57.8	8,958	-19.6
WYOMING	14,579	+38.5	189,671	+37.1	225	+ 9	2,888	-26.4
REGION XII:								
CALIFORNIA	453,309	+ 1.8	5,684,801	+11.6	12,945	- 4.5	94,763	-27.7
NEVADA	9,869	+18.1	129,371	+19.1	606	-20.1	2,250	-30.8
OREGON	41,916	+119.6	511,766	+118.7	2,196	-30.6	12,836	-36.1
WASHINGTON	100,521	+34.6	1,259,457	+39.0	3,687	+ 5.1	18,714	-18.1
TERRITORIES:								
ALASKA	DATA NOT REPORTED		49,798	+15.2				
HAWAII	3,347	-35.9	27,118	-34.5	373	-34.4	1,222	-39.1

FRANK ROE FILES A CLAIM

(This article, the second of a series, is presented to illustrate possible difficulties to claimants, resulting from the increased requirements for eligibility for unemployment compensation. The claimant is found to be eligible in 1939, then due to the new provisions of the law, he is ineligible in 1940.)

During 1938 Frank Roe was employed by the Rhode Construction Company of Beasley, Florida as a fine grader on highway construction jobs. He was paid by the hour, working when his employer needed him and seeking odd jobs (yard work, etc.) during periods of unemployment.

The Rhode Construction Company laid Frank off on April 1, 1939 because of lack of work. He was told to report to the nearest Florida State Employment Service office at once to register for employment and file a claim for unemployment compensation.

Frank made his application and filed a claim (same procedure as followed by John Doe in "John Doe Files A Claim" on page 16 of the March, 1940 issue of this bulletin).

In the central office of the Unemployment Compensation Division of the Florida Industrial Commission in Tallahassee, Frank's wage records were listed on a Wage Transcript as follows:

Quarter	1938
1st	\$86.00
2nd	64.00
3rd	34.00
4th	175.00
Total	<u>\$359.00</u>

Since Frank earned more in the fourth quarter of 1938 (\$175.00) than in any other quarter, his weekly benefit amount was based on this quarter. The 1937 Florida Unemployment Compensation Law provided that this claimant might receive \$6.73 per week until a total of \$59.83 had been reached, if a total of \$107.68 (16 times his weekly benefit amount) had been earned by him during the last three quarters of his base period.

Frank's earnings during this period amounted to more than \$107.68 (\$273.00), therefore he was declared eligible and received the full amount to which he was entitled.

About one month after receiving his last unemployment compensation check Frank returned to his old job with the Rhode Construction Company, where he remained until April 20, 1940.

At that time he was again released because of lack of work. He filed an initial claim for benefits on April 22, 1940. The central office in Tallahassee listed his base period earnings on a Wage Transcript as shown on the following page.

Quarter	1938	1939
1st	\$86.00	\$85.00
2nd	64.00	90.00
3rd	34.00	25.00
4th	175.00	281.00

Total for 1938 and 1939 - \$840.00.

In this case the highest quarter is the 4th quarter of 1939. Earnings of \$281.00 would mean a weekly benefit amount of \$14.50. The new provisions of the law passed by the 1939 Legislature require that total wages earned during the base period must equal 60 times an individual's weekly benefit amount. Under this provision, Frank's total wages must equal \$870.00 (60 times \$14.50). As his total is only \$840.00, Frank is declared ineligible for benefits.

The ineligible determination is sent to the local office, where Frank is informed that he cannot receive unemployment compensation at this time because he is not eligible under the provisions of the new law.

Should Frank remain unemployed until July 1, 1940, he can again file a claim and he may be eligible at that time since his base period would be changed. His base period (the first eight of the last nine completed calendar quarters) would then cover the period from April 1, 1938 through March 31, 1940.

Frank's earnings during the first three months (first quarter) of 1940 amounted to \$150.00. When he files a claim on July 1 the wage transcript of his base period earnings will consist of the following:

Quarter	1938	1939	1940
1st		\$85.00	\$150.00
2nd	\$64.00	90.00	
3rd	34.00	25.00	
4th	175.00	281.00	

Total for the eight quarters would be \$904.00.

This total (\$904.00) exceeds the earnings required (\$870.00) for a person having a weekly benefit amount of \$14.50, so Frank will be eligible to start drawing his weekly checks in July. He will receive \$14.50 each week until a total of \$151.00 has been reached.

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